

been improved for park purposes, and at the last visit (1932) the number of plants was sadly depleted. When first noted the plants were abundant over an area approximately fifty feet in diameter in woodland consisting of *Cornus florida* and oaks.—H. K. SVENSON, Brooklyn Botanic Garden.

COLLINSIA PARVIFLORA IN NEW ENGLAND.—On June 8, 1935, Mr. S. K. Harris, my wife and I made an afternoon's visit to a group of abrupt and conspicuous slate hills in the town of Pawlet, Vermont. They rise to an altitude of about 2,000 feet; one of them, locally known as Haystack, has a considerable cliff on its western face. This we especially explored. The summit offered nothing more exciting than *Deschampsia flexuosa*, *Pyrus melanocarpa*, *Potentilla tridentata*, *Vaccinium pensylvanicum* and *Rhododendron roseum*. The lesser rock-outcrops and wooded slopes below, however, produced a soil sufficiently rich to support such at least mildly calcicolous species as *Cystopteris bulbifera*, *Arenaria stricta*, *Ranunculus allegheniensis*, *Arabis hirsuta*, *Draba arabisans* and *Waldsteinia*. At the base of the cliff, on shaded talus, we found a small patch, scarcely three feet square, of an unfamiliar little annual, which Professor Fernald later identified as *Collinsia parviflora* Dougl.

This species has a wide range in the western United States; east of the Rocky Mountains, however, it is known, so far as I am aware, only from the region of the Black Hills in South Dakota and from the Keweenaw Peninsula in Michigan and locally at Belleville, Ontario. The woods on Haystack have been thoroughly lumbered in the past: old cartpaths run here and there all through them. Some one has built a brush fence up to the very foot of the cliff; and catnip and *Barbarea vulgaris* are among the associates of *Collinsia* on the talus. It may conceivably have been introduced with western feed and somehow found a congenial, though precarious, abiding place under the Haystack cliff. On the other hand, "wooded hillsides" are among the rather varied natural habitats assigned to it by collectors in the West and, as above noted, there are no records of this "montane and sub-montane" species as a weed in the East. Possibly its occurrence at Pawlet may be considered an outlying native station, comparable (though much farther from its nearest neighbor) to that of *Carex Richardsonii* on Mt. Equinox, not far away.¹—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

¹ See Fernald, RHODORA xxxiv. 229 (1932).